

DOUBLE CLASS PYTHROX FIK (FLYING INSECTS KILLER)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Fri 11-Mar-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DOUBLE CLASS PYTHROX FIK (FLYING INSECTS KILLER)

CAS RN

NONE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NOT CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO DIRECTIVE 1999/45/EC AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

SUPPLIER

Company: Double Class (M) Sdn Bhd
Address:
No.14, Jalan 4
Pandan Inidah
Kuala Lumpur, 55100
MYS
Telephone: +60 3 4280 9898

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Insecticide spray.

SYNONYMS

Section 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	INT HAZ	%
alkanes, C11-15-iso- EC NO: 292-460-6 R CODES: R65	90622-58-5	Xn	30-60
prallethrin sumithrin EC NO: 247-404-5 R CODES: R20/21/22, R51	26002-80-2	Xn,N	<0.1 <0.1
fragrances hydrocarbon propellant EC NO: 270-704-2 R CODES: R12, R45, R46R12, R45, R46	68476-85-7.	None	0.01 30-60

Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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Section 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.>
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.>
- Observe the patient carefully.>
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.>
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.>
- Seek medical advice.>

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with fresh running water.>
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.>
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.>
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.>

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).>
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.>
- DO NOT use solvents.>
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.>

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air>
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested>
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures>
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary>
- Transport to hospital, or doctor>

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion an;/or inhalation, is respiratory failure>
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated>
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion an;/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance>
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax>
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice>
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology>

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:

- Water spray, dry chemical or CO>

LARGE FIRE:

- Water spray or fog>

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard>
- May be violently or explosively reactive>
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves>
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course>
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed>
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area>
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot>
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location>
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire>
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use>

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable>
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame>
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air>
 - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame>
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition>
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers>
 - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame>
 - Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials>
 - Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects>
 - May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes>
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO)>.
- Combustion products include , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately>
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes>
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses>
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation>
- Wipe up>
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated>
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely>

MAJOR SPILLS

Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE RANK APPLICATION COLLECTION LIMITATIONS

LAND SPILL - SMALL

cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
wood fiber - pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT
treated wood fibre- pillow	2	throw	pitchfork	DGC, RT
sorbent clay - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
foamed glass - pillow	3	throw	pitchfork	R, P, DGC, RT

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

cross-linked 1 blower skiploader R,W, SS
polymer -
particulate
cross-linked 2 throw skiploader R, DGC, RT
polymer -
pillow
sorbent clay - 3 blower skiploader R, I, P
particulate
polypropylene 3 blower skiploader W, SS, DGC
- particulate
expanded 4 blower skiploader R, I, W, P,
mineral - DGC
particulate
polypropylene 4 throw skiploader DGC, RT
- mat

Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense
R; Not reusable
I: Not incinerable
P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy
RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged
SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites
W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;
R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation
1988

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind>
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard>
- May be violently or explosively reactive>
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves>
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course>
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources>
- Increase ventilation>
- Stop leak if safe to do so>
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse/; absorb vapour>
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite>
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated>
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely>
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal>

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

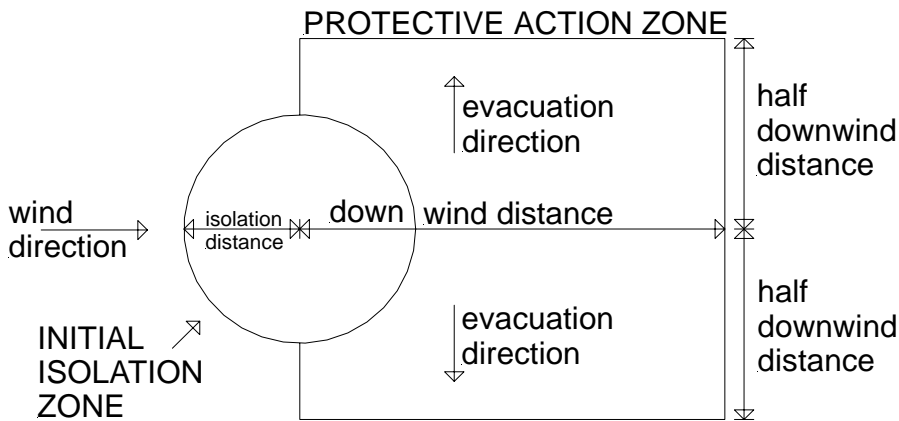
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance

-

Downwind Protection Distance

8 metres

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation>
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs>
- Use in a well-ventilated area>
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps>
- DO NOT>enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked>
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources>
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials>
- When handling> DO NOT eat, drink or smoke>
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans>
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils>
- Avoid physical damage to containers>

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling>
- Work clothes should be laundered separately>
- Use good occupational work practice>
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations>
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained>

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.>
- Check that containers are clearly labelled>

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Store in an upright position.

Outside or detached storage is preferred.

Store below 38 deg. C.

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area>
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be>trapped>
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources>
- Keep containers securely sealed Contents under pressure>
- Store away from incompatible materials>
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area>
- Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C>
- Store in an upright position>
- Protect containers against physical damage>
- Check regularly for spills and leaks>
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations>

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Portuguese Occupational Exposure Limits	GPL (Gás de petróleo liquefeito)	1000					
Irish Occupational Exposure Limits	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1000	1800	1250	2250		
Belgian Occupational Exposure Limits	Pétrole (gaz liquéfié)	1000	1826				
UK Approved Occupational Exposure Standards (OES)	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1000	1750	1250	2180		

No data available for alkanes, C11-15-iso- as (CAS: 90622-58-5) / (CAS: 26002-80-2) / (CAS: 68476-86-8)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 1875 mg/m³

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
hydrocarbon propellant	625.00	1125.0000	60.0
alkanes, C11-15-iso-	187.50	750.0000	40.0

INGREDIENT DATA

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA)

SUMITHRIN:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]

hydrocarbon propellant, as liquified petroleum gas

TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³

OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:

- Safety glasses with side shields>
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them>

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

For potentially moderate exposures:

Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

For potentially heavy exposures:

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls>
- Skin cleansing cream>
- Eyewash unit>
- Do not spray on hot surfaces>

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Speed:
aerosols, (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): -81 (propellant)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.
Clear flammable liquid; does not mix with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures>
 - Presence of open flame>
 - Product is considered stable>
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur>
-

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Double Class Pythrox Fik (Flying Insects Killer)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

ALKANES, C11-15-ISO-:

TOXICITY

for C10 - C12 isoalkanes:

Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5010 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3200 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported

SUMITHRIN:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: > 10000 mg/kg

Skin (rat) LD50: > 10000 mg/kg

[OHS]

IRRITATION

Nil reported

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal>
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site>
- Allow small quantities to evaporate>
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans>
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site>

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name: AEROSOLS
Hazard Class: 2.1
UN/NA Number: 1950
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required: flammable gas
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 2.1

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK

Extremely flammable.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Preparation is WGK 1

Name	WGK	Score
alkanes, C11-15-iso-	1	0
sumithrin	1	1
hydrocarbon propellant	1	0

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Wear eye/face protection. Use only in well ventilated areas. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

REGULATIONS

alkanes, C11-15-iso- (CAS: 90622-58-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Prepa

sumithrin (CAS: 26002-80-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances

European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Swiss Federal Office of Public Health Giftliste Inventory

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Carcinogenic Substances

European Union (EU) Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances - Seveso Cate

European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - 29th ATP

European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Prepa

European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Prepa

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS)
European Union (EU) Carcinogenic Substances
European Union (EU) Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances - Seveso Category I
European Union (EU) List of Dangerous Substances (Annex I) - 29th ATP
European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations
European Union (EU) Restrictions on the Marketing and Use of Certain Dangerous Substances and Preparations

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

RISK

Explanation of Risk Codes used in the Ingredient Table

R12	Extremely flammable.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R45	May cause CANCER.
R46R12	
R46	May cause heritable genetic damage.
R51	Toxic to aquatic organisms.
R65	HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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